

Interesting Pictures Showing Two Unique Phases of War Work at the Front



A FRENCH FIELD TELEPHONE POST.

Appearance to the contrary notwithstanding, this is a telephone booth. The military authorities call it an observation post and the soldiers who have to take turns in it call it the limit. But that's what it is—a booth. The soldier you see at

the entrance is having a quiet little heart-to-heart chat on doings in the immediate vicinity with some superior lounging at a desk somewhere safely behind the lines. The picture was taken on the Belgian front.



AND STILL MORE CAMOUFLAGE!

A remarkable example of camouflage. The "hills" which appear in the background of the picture are in reality great stores of ammunition, guns and supplies hidden from enemy aviators and balloon-observers by a covering of canvas painted to imitate the adjoining landscape. The French have long since proved them-

selves masters in this most important kind of strategy. Should the enemy discover the cache, the soldier in the foreground immediately telephones to headquarters and a bombardment of the position begins forthwith.

PRESIDENT'S GIFT CHEERS Y. M. C. A. WAR FUND ORDERS

The drive of team workers of the Y. M. C. A. to bring the war service fund up to the high water mark—\$150,000—reached the height of activity today, following speeches of encouragement last night at the Y. M. C. A. where President Wilson sent his check for \$100 as his contribution to the fund.

With but a little more than a third of the desired amount raised, the ten teams went at the job today with the realization that for the first time since the war started Washington is about to drop behind in its quota of war service funds. In the sale of Liberty loan bonds the District over-subscribed its quota, and leaders in the Y. M. C. A. war service movement were hopeful today that this high record would be upheld.

Total subscriptions yesterday amounted to \$12,541, bringing the Washington total to date to \$85,980 of the Capital's \$150,000 allotment.

President's Gift Cheers.
The team workers received with enthusiasm the announcement that President Wilson had made a contribution of \$100. Announcement of the President's donation followed contributions of \$2,000 by the Washington Steel and Ordnance Company and \$300 collected by the English nurse maid of Mrs. John Maynard Harlan.

The team of Charles Henry Butler was still in the lead for the largest total subscriptions, the amount collected yesterday by this team being \$2,657. Other team records yesterday were as follows: John Poole, \$2,000; Julius I. Peyer, \$1,815; Mrs. Richard Whitney, \$854; William A. Hawlings, \$308; Mr. Light, \$1,454; a newly organized Y. M. C. A. team, \$212; C. V. Wheeler, \$685; Mrs. Huldekooper, \$550; Board of Trade, \$200; boys department, \$20.

Enthusiasm was injected into the rally and dinner last night by remarks of foreign service officers who have been in the trenches. In addition to a group of British officers, J. Allen Baker, a member of the British House of Commons, was present.

"I believe this Y. M. C. A. work to be among the most important of war activities," said Mr. Baker. "The fellowship and good feeling engendered by the Y. M. C. A. workers are among the most delightful things reported from the front."

"Every dollar subscribed is one of the best investments that can be made, and will do much toward winning the war."

Depletes Trench Life.

Sergeant W. M. Bristow, royal army medical corps, painted a word picture of the horrors of emerging from a

What the Men Who Know Say of Y. M. C. A.

"When you are all 'fed up' after dreary, dirty, exhausting hours in the trenches, you come out, and your first thought, no matter how old you are, is that you would like to go home to mother, but you can't. So you go to a Y. M. C. A. hut."

—Signaler P. C. House, London Regiment, British Army.

"The Y. M. C. A. is one of the most helpful and stimulating forces making for the success of the war for the great cause in which we are now fighting."

—J. Allen Baker, member of the British Parliament.

"The British soldier has come to regard the Y. M. C. A. as a necessity of life. That is why we are glad to see it taken up in America in a business-like way. When you climb out of a trench, covered with slime, the first place you think of is home, and the next place a Y. M. C. A. hut."

—Sergeant W. M. Bristow, Royal Army Medical Corps.

trench covered with mud and slime. A Y. M. C. A. hut is a welcome sight then, he declared.

If the Y. M. C. A. did not perform this work, our Government would have to, and ours, I know, and I dare say yours, could not perform it so well," said Sergeant Bristow.

Tomorrow afternoon the campaign will formally close with a mass meeting in the Belasco Theater at which ex-President William Howard Taft will be the principal speaker. The United States Marine Band will furnish music.

64,168 SEEK WAR RISK INSURANCE IN 40 DAYS

In the first forty days of its operation the military and naval division of the War Risk Insurance bureau has received 64,168 applications for life insurance, Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo announced this afternoon.

Applications for more than \$552,000, 900 had been received at the close of business today. The average amount of insurance applied for is \$5,503.

WOULD MAKE CAPITAL INDUSTRIAL CENTER

To continue the wartime prosperity of Washington, after peace is declared is the aim today of the industrial interests committee of the Board of Trade.

The report of the committee, of which Isaac Gans is chairman, says, in part: "The commercial strength of any city is measured by its density of population, its financial position, and its distributing facilities, and these three combined, when rightly employed, make for its industrial development. The population of our city has now reached beyond the 400,000 mark, a number certainly large enough for a foundation upon which to build an industrial growth. The resources of our banks are sufficient for any reasonable demands to be made upon them, and our transportation facilities, both by water and railroad, can be made second to none in the country. Situated as the gateway between the North and South, Washington enjoys a location

which is itself should open possibilities of development, denied to many other cities. The water power of the Great Falls of the Potomac, if properly developed, will furnish electricity for light and power at a price which will make it cheaper than coal, and will abate forever the smoke nuisance, the fear of which has been the cause of the greatest opposition to the promotion of industry in Washington."

Deaths.
Ernest L. and Nina A. Thurston, boy, Ernest A. and Alvin H. Swingle, girl, Hugh H. and Betty Baum, boy, John W. and Anna Stepp, boy, Richard J. and Bernice Schaeffer, girl, Percy and Alda Reed, girl, Harry C. and Alice M. Matthews, boy, Harry N. and Margaret T. Watkins, girl, George F. and Goldie L. Henry, girl, Frank B. and Harriet R. Hanson, girl, Caleb and Margaret Hughes, boy, Wells and Elizabeth Harrell, girl, Marian and Adelaide C. Frey, boy, Clarence and Althea Whitty, boy, Fredrick and Beauty Wheeler, girl, Ivan and Beattie Tucker, boy, Arthur and Sarah Thomas, girl, John and Irene Moore, boy, Jasper and Lorraine Irving, girl, Clarence and Estelle Allen, boy.

Marriage Licenses.
Samuel M. Montgomery, 20, and Gertrude M. Quigley, 18, both of Washington, D. C. The Rev. J. H. Smith, 14 yrs., St. Elizabeth's Hos. Eugene T. Connelly, 24, and Marion E. Clark, 18, both of Philadelphia, Pa. The Rev. James M. O'Brien.

Willard C. Guesford, 25, U. S. A., of Hagerstown, Md., and Minnie J. Ruckey, 24, of Blue Ridge Summit, Pa. The Rev. John H. Jeffers.

Perry O. Ritter, 24, and Frances Ruth Henry, 18, both of Winchester, Va. The Rev. John Wadley.

John Wadley, 24, and Frances Ruth Henry, 18, both of Winchester, Va. The Rev. John Wadley.

Allen C. Davison, 25, U. S. A., of Los Angeles, Cal., and Gertrude Upham, 21, of Boston, Mass. The Rev. Harry D. Mitchell.

Harlan and Adelaide C. Frey, boy, Clarence and Althea Whitty, boy, Fredrick and Beauty Wheeler, girl, Ivan and Beattie Tucker, boy, Arthur and Sarah Thomas, girl, John and Irene Moore, boy, Jasper and Lorraine Irving, girl, Clarence and Estelle Allen, boy.

WOMEN CARRIERS ENTIRE SUCCESS; WAY OPEN FOR SEX

The experiment of using women letter carriers in Washington comes to an end today.

According to the statement of Postmaster M. O. Chance the experiment has been an unqualified success.

The two women carriers who have been serving mail routes in Washington will be relieved of this duty with the last delivery today. They are to go "in on the floor" sorting and handling mail as postal clerks.

Postmaster Chance is sending a letter to the Civil Service Commission today recommending that the examination of carriers for the Washington office to be held November 24 be opened to women as well as men.

Would Favor Some Women.
He will recommend that the commission approve the employment of women, widows of letter carriers or other postal employees without examination, as well as the wives or daughters of men disabled in the service, and the daughters of men who have grown old in the service and lost their usefulness so that they can no longer support the family.

Appointment of probably a large number of women carriers will be made by Mr. Chance the first of the year as soon as an eligible list from the examination is received by the Postoffice Department.

Waits On Civil Service.
Women dependents of men who died or lost their usefulness in the service will be made just as soon as the civil service takes action through executive order or otherwise to make such appointments legal.

Postmaster Chance is greatly pleased over the success of the experiment with women carriers.

"It has been most satisfactory," he said in explaining his recommendations and the recall of the two women carriers today.

BUSINESS BRIEFS Set Forth as the Thought Strikes Us.

By E. C. Rogers, Business Manager of The TIMES.

There Is Business Beyond The White House

D. J. Kaufman opened his first branch last Thursday on Seventeenth street northwest, opposite the State, War and Navy Building.

Many years ago William Hahn & Company realized the importance of this section of the city and offered the public footwear of a quality and at prices that they felt were attractive enough to warrant advertising. That Hahn's Pennsylvania Avenue store is still advertising and doing business at their old stand speaks volumes as to the business possibilities of the neighborhood.

A very big portion of Washington extends beyond the west side of the White House which will respond to stores that extend their service. Merchants already located in this vast territory have the opportunity for that volume of business which the character of their merchandise and the fairness of their prices warrant. The merchants who have the goods, but not the business, will sell the former and improve the latter if they place the story of their store where a newspaper-reading public in search of information along all lines will see it.

Live merchants never take business from a community. The attraction of their offerings brings more business into the community, and people who buy socks and shoes need about everything else that a civilized people purchase.

COST OF DRAFT IN D. C. PLACED AT \$5 A HEAD

J. R. Lusby, disbursing officer of the District, by direction of D. J. Donovan, secretary to the Board of Commissioners and adjutant general, began today to estimate the cost of the draft in the District. Roughly figured, it is \$5,000, a per capita cost of approximately \$5.

In a letter received by Secretary Donovan, a copy of which was sent to the adjutant general of all the States, Provost Marshal General Crowder says there is necessity for closing up the expense accounts pertaining to the first draft with absolute precision by December 1.

"The preliminary estimates of costs from the various States disclose remarkable discrepancies," says General Crowder. "The State of Nevada absorbed all expenses incident to the draft, which cost the Federal Government nothing in that State, Oklahoma, Connecticut, and North Dakota kept the per capita cost of delivering a selected man to a railroad station under \$5."

"Kansas, Idaho, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Montana, and Nebraska were under \$4; Missouri and New Jersey under \$5; Ohio, Florida, and Colorado under \$6; Illinois, Utah, West Virginia, and Wyoming under \$7; Arizona and Massachusetts under \$8; Arkansas, California, Georgia, Michigan, and Washington under \$9; Maryland and Texas under \$10; New Mexico, Oregon, and Tennessee under \$11; Vermont under \$14, while the State of Wisconsin and Maine runs to something over \$17."

NEGROES MAIN SELVES WHEN ORDERED TO CAMP

SENATORIA, Miss. Nov. 17.—Soon after being ordered to Camp Pike, Ark., as drafted soldiers, Caleb Saulsbury and Charley House, negroes, each shot off a right hand.

9,750,000 KILLED, 23,500,000 HURT, WAR ESTIMATE

LONDON, Nov. 17.—All the belligerent governments, with varying degrees of reticence, forbear to make public the wastage of men and wealth which the war involves. Any private attempt at an estimate is highly speculative and is certain to have serious gaps. But it is worth while, after three years of destruction, to take stock, and in what follows it is believed that the errors are, in the bulk, on the side of under-estimate rather than of exaggeration, says a writer in the Manchester Guardian.

First to be considered is the direct destruction of life. No country publishes totals, and some belligerent countries publish no casualty lists at all. The number of British and colonial troops killed since the outbreak of the first eighteen months of war has been estimated at 128,000. To this must be added colored troops and a large proportion of the missing, which would bring the total to not less than 170,000.

As in the last eighteen months the average strength of the British army directly engaged in fighting has been greater than during the first eighteen months, the total of three years is probably 400,000. If we add naval losses and losses at sea generally, 400,000 will certainly not be an excessive estimate.

French Killed, 1,300,000.

The French mortality in three years has been estimated by the Copenhagen Society at 1,300,000. The Russian mortality is probably not less than 2,000,000.

The German mortality is hardly less than 2,250,000, the Austrian than 1,750,000, the Turkish than 750,000, the Italian than 200,000, the Bulgarian, Belgian, Serbian, Roumanian, Portuguese, 600,000. That gives a total of all the belligerents of 9,750,000 deaths. If we make an allowance for the reduction of births arising directly out of the war, we may put the total loss of population to the world as the result of three years of war at 14,250,000.

The number of wounded may be put at two and a half times the number of killed, or about 23,500,000. All these represent human suffering, and not less than one-half, or 12,000,000, represent permanent disablement for military service, and to a large extent for effective civil life and labor.

4,000,000 Prisoners.

A very moderate estimate of the military prisoners of war in the various countries is 4,000,000, and another 250,000 may be added for civilian prisoners. There are, therefore, about 4,250,000 of men who for longer and shorter periods have been languishing in captivity, and the cost of all who have been taken from civil life to the arduous, perilous and irksome life of the army. We can only guess at the numbers called to the colors by the various belligerents, the colors by the various belligerents, the colors by the various belligerents, the colors by the various belligerents.

British Empire..... 1,000,000
France..... 1,000,000
Russia..... 1,000,000
Belgium, Serbia, and Portugal..... 750,000
Italy..... 1,500,000
Austria-Hungary..... 1,500,000
Bulgaria..... 1,000,000
Turkey..... 1,000,000
Total..... 9,750,000

Disease Ravages Not in Estimate.

In other words, the war, apart from other things, has taken 49,500,000 men from their ordinary course of peaceful citizens and completely deranged their lives. To the permanent disablement of the great host of men, women and children at home who have been subjected to extra strain in order to maintain the armies in the field, a strain which, here in England as well as in other belligerent countries, has expressed itself in serious industrial unrest. These estimates take little account of the ravages of disease. Some countries include and others exclude from their war mortality list deaths from disease; no country distinguishes them in detail.

FRIEND OF GOOD ROADS RETIRED FROM THE BENCH

Judge Harry R. Caton, of the Alexandria police court and arbiter of the destinies of 19,000 malefactors against the Commonwealth, stepped down from the bench today after thirteen years of continuous service. Judge Caton as police judge was an institution in Alexandria. He was a good road enthusiast, and maintained a maximum of labor on the public works at a minimum cost. Of the 19,000 offenders who faced him their aggregate sentences would approximate 1,885 years. If each malefactor during his sentence worked 100 yards of public road, as the court figured each must have, 1,887 miles of roadway was maintained.

But the judge was not regarded as a severe man unless occasion demanded. Then he went the limit. He possessed a keen insight into human nature, and had a fine sense of justice.

Judge Caton resigned to take a position in the legal department of the commission recently created to take the custody of enemy alien property in this country. His successor is Luther H. Thompson.

NEW SCHOOL DESTROYED.

SALISBURY, N. C., Nov. 17.—The Main street city school, just completed at a cost of \$25,000, was destroyed by an incendiary fire early today.

"A most valuable book to those who seek to know the interpretation of current history."

The Mexican Problem

The Author says:

"Independence, individually and nationally, is passing away. The inventions, the mechanism, the arts for man's progress are all here. The way is now open. Human slavery, serfdom, peonage are passing. Democracy is rising. The last great struggle is on and fourteen nations and forty problems are in it. But it is all one,—human freedom that man may know his fellow and that mutual helpfulness may arise, individually, collectively, nationally."

"Independence day must take on a new meaning. National independence is hereafter possible only by interdependence."

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